SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1884.

Amusemente To-day. Amissements To-day.

Academy of Music-Concert. 2 F. M.

Bijon Open Hause-Corpens and Envylles. I and 2 F. M.

Canino-Tie Nerry Wer. 2 and 2 F. M.

Dairy's Theater-Sevent worly Egit. 2 and 2 F. M.

Grand Open House-Entertails. I and 2 F. M.

Madison Nguire Theater Alpine Bose. 2 and 2 2 F. M.

New Park I beater Three of a Kind. Jaind 2 F. M.

Nibro's Gorder-A Wife's Fell. 3 and 2 F. M.

N. W. York Council 2 them tree-Fac on the Spisiol. 2 and 2. Nible's Gorden-A Wife's Pell. Fand's P. M.
As w York femerly a hearing—Fur on the Bristot. 2 and d.
People's Hearing—The Stranglers of Fain. 2 and d.P. M.
Kfor I be nive—Wested, a syriner. 2 and d P. M.
Theatre Cornique Couleily's Aspirations. 4 P. M.
Thaila Phot-fre-Dis Sapplem. 2 and d P. M.
Tony Past of a theatre—Verley. 4 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Spiration. 2 and d P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—Despies. 2 and d M.
MA Av. Theatre—That Mon. 2 and d P. M.
Gill Av. Theatre—Confusion. 2 and d P. M.
3 d D. Theatre—Confusion. 2 and d P. M.
3 d D. Theatre—Confusion. 2 and d P. M.
3 d D. Theatre—Confusion. 2 and d P. M.
3 d D. Theatre—Confusion. 2 and d P. M.

Advertising Rates.

been an equally strong feeling of the same Datty and Sonday, 40 cents a line ardinary advertising: large type, 60 cents; and preferred positions, 50 sort in the cities, it would likewise have found only one strong general sentiment there, and WERELY, 50 cents a ...de; no extra charge for large type. Preferred po ations from 75 cents to \$2. it was in favor of abolishing contract labor.

A Democratic Absentee.

Yesterday the despatches from the great and glorious State of Bourbon conveyed, among other things, the following intelligence: "Lexisuros, Ky., Feb. 7 .- A banquet was given here to night at the Phorn's Hotel, in honor of the newly elected Senator, J. C. S. Blacksons. Members of the Legislature and a number of invited guests from Louis ville and other places were in attendance."

Congressman BLACKBURN of Kentucky was at his post of duty up to the adjournment of the House for the Christmas holidays. Since Dec. 24 he has been continuously absent. He has been away from Washington for the space of forty-six days.

During this period, the country has been deprived of the services of Mr. Blackburn not only on the floor of the House, but also in the committee rooms. Mr. BLACKBURN belongs to two important committees, that on Ways and Means and that on Rules. It is notorious that the Committee on Ways and Means has failed to do much work yet-perhaps on account of Mr. BLACKBURN's absence. As to the Rules, the Congressional Record shows that as long ago as Jan. 7, Mr. Ran-DALL offered Mr. BLACKBURN'S absence in explanation of the fact that the committee was unable to report. The Rules are still walting for Mr. BLACKBURN.

The Congressional Record further shows that when the House met after the holiday recess, leave of absence was granted by unanimous consent, as follows: "To Mr. Dissix, for two weeks, on account of impor-

nt business. 'To Mr. Rusineum, indefinitely, on account of sickness. "To Mr. BLACKBURN, until the 20th inst

No reason is assigned for Mr. BLACKBURN'S absence, although according to report he has spent the forty-six days, or part of them, at the State capital of Kentucky, engineering a political ennyass in his own behalf for election to the United States Senate.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. BLACK-BUBN without any assigned reason expired on Jan. 20, just three weeks ago to-morrow We are unable to discover, by examination of the journal of the House, that the leave has at any time been renewed. We are forced to the conclusion that for three weeks Mr BLACKBURN of Kentucky has defled a venerable rule of the House, with which, as a member of the Committee on Rules, he must be familiar, and which says:

"No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick or unable to

Mr. BLACKBURN'S pay for the time during which he has rendered the country no service will amount to about six hundred dollars. Reckened according to the ratio of the period of absence to the whole period of legislative activity during the year, it will amount to about a thousand dollars. Is it possible that Mr. BLACKBURN intends to draw and pocket this money, for which he has rendered no equivalent? There are members of Congress who find it convenient to forget the existence of a law numbered as section 49 of the Revised Statutes:

"The Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant at Arms of spectively, shall deduct fr payments of each member or delegate the amount of his salary for each day that he has been absent from the Senate or House, respectively, unless such member or delegate ussigns as the reason for such absence the sickhese of himself or of some member of his family."

If a Republican member of Congress should thus forsake the duty for which he is paid, in order to promote his political fortunes in another direction, we should feel ourselves called upon to speak with plainness concern ing his dereliction. Nevertheless, we should not be greatly surprised. We find no reason for speaking with less plainness of the dereliction of Mr. JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN. He has succeeded in securing his election to the Senate; but is he proud, as a Democrat and a reformer, of this record?

The Contract Labor Controversy.

We have received from Albany a pam phlet in which an elaborate effort is made to show that the vote at the last election negainst contract labor in the prisons did not express the real sentiment of the State:

The number of votes east " for the proposition to abolish contract labor from the State prisons" was 405,882, and the number " against the proposition " was 266,950. The malority in favor of getting rid of the contract system was, therefore, 138,932.

That looks like a very decisive majority. It would have seemed so to either of the political parties if it had won so great a vietory at the polls. But this pamphlet says the majority is deceitful.

The total number of votes east on prison labor was short of the total vote for Comptroller by more than two hundred thousand -672,832, as against 875,728. The pamphlet therefore, infers that the subject was no generally understood, or that the ballots for abolition were distributed freely, while those against it were lacking.

It seems, too, that the majority was due to the vote in seventeen cities, which stood 279,223 to only 27,406. Deducting the vote in these cities, the majority in favor of sustaining the present system was 112,885.

But in the cities, argues the pamphlet, "there was little opportunity for a fair expression of opinion." The very small negative vote it attributes, in the first place, to the indisposition of the political managers of both parties to give out negative ballots "Our side went by default," was the report sent to those working in behalf of the present system of labor. It contends, also, that the form in which the proposition was submitted confused the voters; that in voting "against," many of them thought they were voting against abolition instead of

against the contract system. But all this amounts to very little. The great majority in favor of getting rid of contract labor was obtained in the cities, because working men were almost unanimously opposed to the system, as establishing what they regarded as a dangerous and unjust competition with free labor. They knew very well what they were about when they cast their ballots. It was a question of great interest to them, and they took pains to bring

out a full vote on their side. Other voters were, in great share, indifferent as to the question, or in a state of doubt; and the only people personally much concerned about having the system continued were the contractors for prison labor, by whom the chief part of the expenses of the disastrous campaign in its favor must have been borne.

Franklin county, 4,730 to 123; Delaware, 7,018

It seems, therefore, that where the people

wanted to vie in favor of the present system

they had no trouble about getting the proper

infots, and that they made no mistake as to

what they were voting for. If there had

expression at the ballot boxes. But there was

The active opposition was not enough to

create an eager demand for negative votes.

The conclusions drawn by the pamphlet

are accordingly unsound, and not justifled by

the facts. The proposition in favor of aboli-

tion received the vast majority of the urban

vote because it was zealously supported by

the great majority of the urban inhabitants,

while the minority of them were mostly in-

different or doubtful. Hence the vote fairly

recorded the positive sentiment of the State

Moreover, is it not a little suspicious that

the contractors for prison labor are so aux-

The Poetry of the Porter Case.

The recent debate in the House of Repre

entatives over the bill for the relief of Gen.

FITZ JOHN PORTER drew upon the diction-

except on days specially devoted to the

business of eulogy. Mr. BROWNE of Indiana,

a veteran legislator and an enemy of the bill.

But men are unco' weak and little to be trusted;

This was followed by an argument fron

" Not though the soldlers knew

Theirs not to make reply.

Theirs not to reason why

Theirs but to do and die.'

Then came a new member, Mr. McAcoo of

New Jersey, in defence of the bill, with this

sentiment, which was greeted with applause:

Is spotless reputation; that away, Men are but gibbed loam or painted clay."

That is from SHAKESPEARE, and it was

correctly quoted by Mr. McADOO. A week

later Mr. Thomas of Illinois, who opposed

"It is greatly to your credit,

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;

The eternal years of Gon are hers, But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,

And dies among his worshippers."

It is from BRYANT'S "Battle Field." Mr.

RAY almost spoiled his reputation for cor-

rect literary taste by proceeding to commit a

serious assault upon the integrity of the

years the truth lay crushed, although gradu-

ally dawning upon the public mind." The

quotation, however, was accurate to a letter,

and Mr Ray was so well pleased with its

effect that he repeated it the next day. He

also submitted for the consideration of the

House three lines from Joel Barlow's poem

" I sing the sweets I know, the charms I feel,

Mr. RAY'S colleague, Mr. FRANCIS B.

BREWER of Chautauqua county, closed the

poetical case against Gen. Porten last Fri-

day with not less than three quotations in

the same speech. The first was from the

"Where, where was Rosenick then?

One blast upon his bugle horn

" Forward, the Light Brigade

Charge for the guns! he said.

Cannon to the right of them. Cannon to the left of them,

Rode the six hundred."

Finally Mr. Brewer quoted from " English

Into the jaws of Death,

So the stenck early stretch'd much the plain

No more through rolling clouds to sour again, View'd his own feather on the fatal dart.

And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart;

Keen were his pange, but keener far to feel ite nursed the pinion which impell'd the steel."

Here, then, we find SHAKESPEARE, BRYANT,

and JOEL BARLOW summoned before the bar

of the House in behalf of Gen. PORTER, while

BURNS, TENNYSON, BYRON, SCOTT, and GIL-

BERT are marshalled against him. The lesser

host prevailed, however, Shakespeare, Bry-

ANT, and BARLOW carried the day over

BURNS, TENNYSON, BYRON, SCOTT, and the

author of "Pinafore" by a decisive vote of

But, poetry apart, the justice of the case

An Astounding Statement.

The Washington correspondent of the

Brooklys Eagle says that Mr. HATCH, Chair-

man of the Committee on Agriculture, made

the following statement in the House of

Representatives on Tuesday in the course of

"I asked a man from Brooklyn, who had made an in

pection, 'What do you know personally about Brook

yu? He said he inspected the stables of Brooklyn tw

"He answered, 'We send them to the butcher.' Now, that looks like an outrageous proposition to send a sick cow to the butcher; but let me tell you that the temp-

tation is fearful. All a man may have lu the world

may be his stock of cows, with which be farnishes his vil

lage with milk. These men 'carn to detect the approach of that disease before the most expert veterinary could, and they send their cows to the staughter house."

Here is a subject well worthy of considera-

tion by the Mayor and Health Commissioner

of Brooklyn. Can this astounding assertion

possibly be true? The charge is made un

der such circumstances that it cannot proper-

ly be ignored. The peculiar system of mu

nicipal government which Mr. Low was first

chosen to administer has attracted the at-

tention of the whole country, more or less, to

'Five thousand,' he replied.

How many have been expect?

What do you do with the sick ones "

a speech concerning disease among cattle:

s altogether on Gen. Porteu's side.

Into the month of hell,

Bards and Scotch Reviewers:"

184 to 78.

ring lyric suffered misquotation:

Were worth a thousand men."

The second was from the "Charge of the

Light Brigade" again, and again that stir-

For you yourself have said it."

serap of "Pinafore:"

the defence:

on Hasty Pudding:

Lady of the Lake:"

"The purest treasure mortal times afford

ed off on Jan. 19 with Ronert BURNS:

And when they want to do a thing The balance is rarely right adjusted."

TENNYSON, with one misquotation:

ious to have the contract system kept up?

egarding the subject.

The carerness was all on the other side.

to 547, and St. Lawrence, 11,639 to 766.

Can such be the fact? If as Mr. HATCH asserts, the experts in the service of the In country districts where mechanics and dairymen are able to detect the approach of the disease in the cattle sooner than any vetfactory hands are comparatively few, the disposition in favor of keeping up the conerinarian, there ought to be power and abiltract system was stronger, because the ity enough in the Health Department of the voters were told that it made the prisons best-governed city in America to employ elf-sustaining and reduced taxes. For insuch experts in its own behalf. stance, in Clinton county the vote against abelition was 7,247 to 233 for abelition; in

It would seem that an explanation on this subject is in order.

Brooklyn and Brooklyn's Mayor. The chief

feature of that system is the direct responsi-

blilty of the Mayor. A member of Congress now comes forward and tells the world that

the people of Brooklyn are fed on diseased

McDonald Ahead.

According to our esteemed contemporary. the Shelby Democrat, it appears that the last article which the Hon, JOSEPH E. Mc DONALD has rolled up and stowed away behind him in his capacious and historic saddiebags is the State of Indiana.

Our esteemed and aforementioned contemporary sent out recently as many as six thousand two hundred letters to Indiana politicians of all parties, colors, and previous conditions of servitude, asking them what Democrat they would choose for President; and four thousand two hundred answers were received. In these letters three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four citizens declared their preferences as follows:

For THOMAS A. HENDRICKS So it seems that Mr. HENDRICKS, who but at the last Convention was the Hoosiers' Favorite Son, now enjoys only 19-3855, or about one two-hundredth part, of the favor

bestowed upon Mr. McDonald.

We wonder if these figures would have preserved the same relation if Mr. HEN-DRICKS had stayed at home and Mr. McDon-ALD had gone to Europe.

But, although by this test neither Mr. HENDRICKS nor any other citizen of Indiana appears to be anywhere in comparison with Mr. McDonald, there still is a cloud threatening the latter's horizon from the direction aries and eyelopædias of poetical quotations of a neighbring State. Out of the four to an extent quite unusual in Congress, thousand two hundred letters, four hundred and sixty three came from correspondents whose first choice was the Hon. HENRY B. PAYNE of Ohio, while eleven hundred and sighty-eight of them favored the same gentleman as their second choice!

It would be a very curious result of the free traders' campaign if, after all, Ohio should furnish both the candidate and the platform for the Democrats in 1884.

" Busting" the Ohio Platform.

The effect which Mr. Morrison intends and expects his new tariff bill to have upon the policy and the fortunes of the Democratic party, he has been good enough to make clear in an interview published in the Tribune. A single chaste and lucid expression sums up Mr. Morrison's views. "How do you reconcile the Tariff bill offered by you yesterday with the declarations of the Ohio platform?" he was asked. His reply was, I want to 'bust' the Ohio platform.'

the bill, enlivened the debate by interjecting Mr. Morrison deserves credit for this candid statement of his purpose. It is probable that he will not succeed in "busting" the Ohio platform. It is certain that if he That, also, was misquoted. Mr. George 'busts" that platform, the Democratic party W. RAY of Norwich, New York, another new will be "busted" at the next election. member, then filed the following exhibit for But perhaps Mr. Monnison doesn't care

for that. Perhaps his musing eye looks forward to the final triumph of "busted" De moorney in 1888, or 1892, or 1896, or later. Possibly he even thinks there is more glory in running for President and being beater

than there is in never running: "'Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all."

metaphor. "In the case of Fitz John Porter," he said, "for nearly seventeen President Haves.

Mr. R. B. HAVES of Fremont, Ohio, is the alleged President of the National Prison Association of the United States of America We say alleged President, for we have no evidence that he was honestly elected to the place. He signs his name as President, it is true, and as President he solicits contributions to the fund of the Prison Association; but fraudulent pretension and the misappro-

The Secretary of the Prison Association recently applied to the Secretary of State of Indiana for certain documents relating to the penitentiary system of that Commonwealth. The Indiana Secretary of State, the Hon. W. R. Myers, sent the desired pamphlets, and wrote a letter, the concluding paragraph of which was this:

" If the name EURENAPORD B. HAYES, that adorns the top of your letter, is the same individual that latel figured as the continental fraud in the White House in Washington, D. C., there is certainly a grim fitness in his being associated with gentlemen who are interested in prison affairs. No criminal in this country has been re fortunate in escaping the rigors of prison life than justice, and is not to-day an occupant of the most loath some cell in Sing Sing. If justice should overtake him on this side of Jordan, I will vouch for our prison offiguals giving him a hearty welcome. Very truly yours "W. R. Mysse, Secretary of State."

If the Prison Association of the United States desires to pursue its useful work and at the same time to preserve the respect of the community, it had better get another President. HAYES's name is enough to damn any organization. He came out of obscurity, shone in the brief glare of infamy, and then slid into dishopored retirement. He is universally despised. If he shows his head now it is only to draw upon himself some expres sion of the contempt which every honorable man feels for him; and he also draws insults upon the better men who through mistaken motives have seen fit to associate his name with theirs in the worthy work of prison re-

Not So Fast, Gentlemen!

It is certainly desirable that the citizens of Brooklyn should be furnished with an abundant supply of good water, but it is not necessary that the whole of Long Island should be deprived of water in order that Brooklyn may have it.

Senator Daggerr of Brooklyn is the author of a bill, which is now before the Legislature, authorizing the municipal authorities of Brooklyn to take possession of any land and any water in Long Island whence in their judgment the needs of Brooklyn may be supplied, and to convert the same by the usual legal methods and the usual appraisements to the exclusive use and benefit of the people of that town.

In behalf of all of Long Island which does not already belong to Brooklyn, we protest against this proceeding. The people of Queens county and Suffolk county have rights which the Legislature ought to respect. The idea of depriving them of water in order to give it all to the big city is an intolerable and infamous idea.

Let Brooklyn go elsewhere to get water We dare say Mr. DAGGETT would like to have the spending of a few millions during the year of a Presidential election.

At a meeting of the National Agricultural Convention in this city the other day. Mr. Philio Paisons of Detroit girded at the pres-ent massive Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Passons said that the smooth and ample

Dr. Louise "hadn't a shadow of knowledge of practical farming." It is very strange that Louiso doesn't know anything about agriculmore agricultural shows. And yet it is prob able that the general opinion of the Commisloner's knowledge of agriculture coincides with that of Mr. Pansons. It was corroborated

at the same meeting by another farmer who said that he had sown some alleged spring wheat which the Commissioner sent him and had "raised from it three kinds of wheat, two work of retrenchment. kinds of barley, and all the different varieties Accounts from Washington indicate that

the only perceptible opposition to Mr. Dons-HEIME Copyright bill emanates from a group of Philadelphia publishers. Some of the largest and most respectable houses in the country either approve the measure or regard it with ndifference, in spite of the not unfounded approhension which has been expressed that if t became a law, Paternoster row and Avo Mario lana would transfer themselves hodile to New York. It would probably damage, at least temporarily, the business of publishers who have been chiefly dependent upon the works of foreign authors, which they have printed in a cheap form, and it would probably have a depressing effect upon the publishers who have been dependent upon the piratical use of the works of foreign authors; but the larger houses would not be seriously affected by it one way or the other, the works of contempo rary English writers forming but a small proportion of the volume of their business. It would probably sound the death knell of the so-called "cheap libraries," which have been immensely profitable to the public and more or less rumous to newsdoalers great and small.

MAHONE comes out considerably ahead after all. By a combination with the Republicans of the Sonate he made Canady Sergeantat-Arms, who dispenses the great patronage of that body. He has secured places for six Virginia Repudiators, and his son was appointed by Gen. McCook to one of the choice places in

Manone boasts of being a millionaire, but he thinks it prudent and patriotic to billet his family on the Treasury and to make the Gov. ernment foot the bills for his political perform-

The great Mississippi Convention at Washington is unanimous in regard to one thing: The appropriations should be liberal and regular.

The Chicago Journal is a respectable Ropublican journal, but we regret to observe that t has been led into statements which are the reverse of true.

The Journal avers that the Hon, R. P. FLOWER of this city is "a dude and upstart whose only recommendation is that he is a millionaire. Here are three averments, and only one of them is true. Mr. FLOWER is not a dude; he is not an upstart; but he is a millionaire.

Personally Mr. PLOWER is five feet eight ches in height. He weighs, we should say 225 pounds, and his manners and dress are the reverse of affected. His shoulders are broad; his muscles are vigorous and active; and if he were to hit the editor of the Journal a square blow there would instantly be a missing editor. If the editor ever got over it, he would feel sure that Mr. JOHN L. SULLIVAN of Boston had

Mr. FLOWER has risen to distinction by energy and ability, by always keeping his engagements, by always belonging to the Democratic party, and always standing by his friends. Let the editor of the Journal retract his silly accusations and make a square apology, and then perhaps he may be included in FLOWER's list of friends.

The Court of Special Sessions vesterday assessed the ruin of Mr. William A. Cowan's nose at flity dollars, which Mr. EDWARD N. PRESHMAN, the author of the damage, promptly paid. Mr. Cowan appears to have secured a very unsatisfactory quotation for his nose, but the experience and the lesson in etiquette that he has had ought to be invaluable to him.

PRACTICAL POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANI. President Arthur Excentes a Plank Move-

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.-The commission of John K. Valentine, under which he exercised the duties of Phited States Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, expired a month or two ago. Mr. Valen tine has served for upward of twenty years as assistan and chief with entire satisfaction to the public and the Department of Justice. His reappointment has been very generally recommended; but, as he is powerless in securing the election of State or national delegates from his district, our veteran Field Marchal, Quay, opposed priation of money are no new things with the reappointment of Mr. Valentine, and instead depanded the appointment of Silas W. Petit, Vice-Presi dent of our Union League, and a man who can carry his district at elections for ward, Legislative, or Schatorial delegater.

To a point Petit would be to offend the press and the people generally, and not to appoint him would have the effect of discouraging Premier Quay in his arduous labor in "setting up" the State delegation for Arthur. Either course was embarrassing, but the manner in which the case has been disposed of confirms the state-ment that Gen. Arthur is a man skilled in the art of practical politics."

When a vacancy occurs in the office of United States Attorney the law empowers the Supreme Court Justices to fill it, and such appointment shall remain in force un-til one is made by the President. Acting under this power, Justice Bradley.-" Aliqude Joe".-who has here-tofore kindly aided Presidents when in trouble, has just issued to Mr. Valentine a temporary appointment, and this may postpone Presidential action until after the

Chicago Couvention. Evidently the President and "Brewster, Attorney-General." have right flanked Field Marshal Quay, doubt-less in retaliation for his Associated Press interview, in which he suggested James McManes and Hamilton Disaton as delegates from the State at large. These two gentlemen voted thirty five times for Bialue, and once for Garfield, at Chicago in 1880, and it is believed here that Quay's statement was made for the purpose of showing the President that he was tired of Executive nasterly inactivity.

Of what use, it is asked, is Premier Quay's power of at torney from Senstor Cameron, if he cannot make a sin-gle appointment under it during Cameron's two years' absence ! This is the season of the year for valentine and it may be that this one just given us by Justice Bradley may prove a very dangerous one to "his

Temperance for the Bistriet of Columbia. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- If Congress fails to become a total abstinence body the fault will not be that of a want of public memorials on the subject. The other day a petition was presented in the Senate from citizens of Vermont asking for the prohibition of the manufacture, or use" of intoxicating liquors in the District of Gelumbia. Promptly Mr. Harrison was on his feet with a like petition from citizens of Indiana. Mr. Cameron instantly followed with one from citizens of the consin. It began to be evident that many members had been loaded with such petitions and were ready to fire them off. Mr. Miller rose at once with a prayer to the same effect from citizens of California. No sooner flush he sat down than Mr. Colquitt was at hand with a like request from citizens of Georgia. Mr. Logan hou added an equivalent auggestion from 1,207 citizens of lilinois, and Mr. Van Wyck capped it with a presentatimon, and Mr. van Wyck capped it with a presenta-tion of the wishes of citizens of Nebraska. Then Mr. Sewell showed that a like aspiration possessed citizens of New Jersey. Mr. Hawley, from the Nutineg State, contributed a document of the same flavor, and Mr. Wil-son continued the excitement with one from "the last chements of lows, fairly representing the dominant cloment of that State." Michigan kept the ball rolling with a petition of solf persons, offered by Mr. Conger, and the

Miliza from Minnesota.

Collusion might fairly have been suspected from this

for minutes work; but subcurious rush, making up a few misutes work; but sub-sequent developments show that many people are just now bent on trying to wean Congress and Washington metals in general from their toddy

The Great Library of Congress. Washington, Feb. 8.-The report of Mr. Spof-

d, the librarian of Congress, shows that there are now in the litrary 5/3/41 books 170,000 pamphiets 3/000 bound volumes of American and foreign newspapers, and over 150,000 littlegraphs, line engravings, negto their photogravires, circums, and so on. The number of volumes and do that to the library in 1850 was 35,000. Mr. Specford arges the med of more room. Heavy Snow Storms in Colorado

PURBLO, Feb. 8.-There have been terrific

anow storms in San Juan county. The track of the Deriver and Kin Grande road in some places is seventy feet under the snow. The trains are thereaded. At Silverton the snow is nearly saven feet deep on the level, and it is still snowing.

REDUCING THE NAVAL EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The Navy bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Appropria-tions reduces the aggregate \$1,565,238, as compared with the sum voted for the same by the last Robeson Congress. Another mil-lion must be added to this reduction, allowing for the deficiencies reported by Mr. Chandler which were purposely thrown over to the prosent House of Representatives to embarrass its

Bound by the contracts for three cruisers and despatch boat made by Chandler with John Roach, the committee has granted the \$2,000,000 required to complete this experiment, although it is regarded with distrust by the highest expert authorities.

The monitor job, which Mr. Chandler urged

so vehemently, and which the Robesoff Ring succeeded in forcing upon the last Congress. has failed to get the least comfort this year The Secretary said in his annual report:

The appropriations of \$5.000,054.02 for completing the meighter, increased \$500,722 for a full ordinance outsiever the estimates of the Advisory Board, insy, according to the discretion of Congress, be extended over morthan one year, but authority to proceed with the worshould be distinctly conferred. Mr. Chandler graciously permitted Congress

to extend the appropriations for this four-mil lion-dollar job "over more than one year." But he insisted urgently upon having authority distinctly conferred to proceed with the work In other words, he wanted the action of the Robeson Congress confirmed, so as to commi the Democrats to the illegal contracts of 1877.

This part of the scheme did not engage the favor of the committee. Mr. Randall now occupies the post that he held eight years ago, when this monitor job first came before Congress, and was denounced as corrupt and illegal. It remained in the pigeon holes until the advent of the Robeson Congress, when the Ring brought the job to the front, made a party question of it, and voted a million of dollars. The Secretary by the same act was authorized to take possession of these vessels, and "to ascertain the amounts that ought to be paid to the contractors severally for the use and occupation of their yards with said ships." In a word, everything possible was done to commit the Government to this venerable job, which Mr. Chandler was so anxious the present House should promote.

This is not a good year for jobbery. The lobby has been driven away from Washington and there is mourning in many circles that were necustomed in the last Congress to profit by the presence of the spendthrifts who sought special legislation. The Robeson-Roach-Chandler Ring succeeded in getting the cruisers and the daspatch boat to build. That job will pay handcomely before the ships over go to sea. But Mr. Chandler will be out of office before another appropriation is obtained for the monitors.

Are the Republican Senators Against Arthurf

Washington, Feb. 7 .- The last year of the Presidential term issure to develop a great deal of human nature. Arthur, for the first time. is having his nominations one after another rejected. This is all the more noteworthy because this is the first time there has been a clear Republican majority since Arthur came The nominations are being slaughtered by a Republican Senate. At this moment he is unable to command the support of a majority

unable to command the support of a majority of the Republican Senators. The idea must be entertained by some that the sands of his official life are nearly run out, and, despite his efforts to have it otherwise, friendships are growing cold, men are unmasking, and experience is repealing itself.

Among the Republican Senators are half a dozen Presidential aspirants, all intent on seeing that Arthur obtains no advantage, as was attempted with the rejected North Carolina and Alabama appointments. Sherman and Logan are constantly on the watch, withhoo friendship for Arthur, independent of their aspirations. Miller of New York, Harrison, Hawley, Hale, and probably others fancy themselves dark horses, if not for the first, at least for the second place on the ticket. This state of things, even were not Biaine lying in the background instructing his friends when such how to pay official debts, would render Arthur's prospects in the Senate anything but good.

Correspondence of Donglass and Dalzell-All About Mixed Marriages. CALDWELL, O., Jan. 30, 1884.

The Hon. Freik. Douglass. My DEAR FRIEND: Though It may seem late in the day to do so, I beg to congratulate you on your marriage, and to wish you and Mrs. Douglass long ves and great happiness and prosperity. You remember when you and I were in the Garfield campaign together. I used to tell you that you were a great man, and that the wast crowds that assembled to hear you everywhere proved it by their presence and their boundless cheers and praises. You always denied that you were great, and protested that you were only an ordinary man. But now that all the newspaper world s gossipping about your marriage, and making more editorial fuss over it than it has done over the marriage of any crowned head in fifty years, I hope you will no

onger persist in your deprecatory protestations. Your MR. DOUGLASS'S REPLY.

My Drau Stn: Your kind and generous letter did not surprise me a bit. In fact, I was looking for it, and should have been surprised if it had not come. Mrs. Douglass, not less than myself, sincerely thanks you for your hearty congratulations and good wishes. Yes, the newspapers disregard all my protests against being conaldered a great man, so I have come to the conclusion to let them have their way without further contradic ion. I think the material upon which they base my claim to greatness will soon be exhausted, and that the will perforce be compelled to own that I am but an ordinary man, and have done but an ordinary thing, and that they have been fools to make so much of me and it. I think this is about the last sense tion of which I can possibly be the cause. I do not know what I can do next to gain so boundless attention as the fact of my marriage has gained me, and already, like Weelsey, I am bidding farewell to all my greatness. There are a million of people in this country of mixed blood—mainly the children and grand-hildren of white men by colored women. I know of a colored woman here in Washington who is the mother of ten children by one of our late most influential citizens, but no nois was made over the fact, simply because the woman was his concubine, and not his wife. It would seem that was made over the ract, simply because the woman was his conculine, and not his wife. It would seem that what the American people object to is not the mixture of the races, but honorable marriage between them. Is this reflection too severe? Perhaps it is, but does u the storm of criticism to which I have been subjected seem to justify it? You will be glad to know that your seein to justify he four will be grant to know that your old coworker in the Garfield campaign is neither ap-palled nor crushed by the adverse storm now beating upon him, but is, in fact, quite cheerful and happy. I am delighted by what you tell me of your prosperity

and success in your profession. Long may you thurrish Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1884.

He Wishes to Make Good Priday a Holiday

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Assembly on the 3d of the present month Mr. Nelson in-troduced a bill to make of Good Friday a legalized hol-day. Why good Friday has not long ago been a legalized holiday here it is not easy to conjecture. Throughout Caristendom the day is one of momentous thought, reflection, and prayer, and as it rightly should be in anything tending toward its due observance. Not only is it that we slaim to be a Christian people, but is many ways we flatter ourselves as worthy of the claim, when our acts give a flat contradiction.

It is not too late in the day to more worthly show our Christian respect for the day. Let all business houses pronounce though from a strict holiday, by clesing my histir places of business and that day. Let the shoppers go to the church and tokow the good example set thou by the rest of the community. Let though friday be made a legal holiday, and thus, by more duly observang it, show a better entitlement to the Christian character which we olsim, but can never be said to passess mith we observe tooch Friday as it merits.

New YORE, Feb. 4. ized holiday here it is not easy to conjecture. Through

Senator Sherman's Views on the Tariff. CLEVELAND, Feb. 8. - Senator Sherman, in his

etter to the iron trade, says: "The protective system is now in more danger from its friends than its elemies. The manufacturing inter-ests are beginning to regard coal, from ore, pig fron, exis are beginning to regard coel, from ore, pag from wood, and other articles of domestic production as raw strictes, not to be protected by duty. If this new doctrine should get a foothold it would destroy a few more protective policy of the tovernment. The rule of freedom must send on all integrating—to the short of fine farmer in producing wood and to the latest of the uniterind digging coal—and if it is denied to the short of the miner in digging coal—and if it is denied to the farmer and miner it cannot justly be maintained in favor of the manifecture. It is labor that is to be protected and mot capital. It is indeed more important to develop the maintain accourage of the country in the production, mining, and manifacture of such articles as wood coal, and iron than to protect the higher forms of production where cheap labor is indispensable.

JUSTICE TO A NEW YORK JOURNALIST. A Letter from Ex-Senator Canidwoll About "The Wife's Oath."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My atten-TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-30', MY discussion has been called to the within article in te-day's Srx. By reference to the Sanday Mercury of Jan. 27 you will find the article as it appeared in the Mercury, and thence appropriated by the Cancinnati papers. Respectfully yours, &c., Wm. Castowatt. New York, Feb. 8, 1884.

AMUSEMENTS

New York Symphony Society's Rebearent. If all is well that ends well, then the rehearsal for the fourth concert of this society was very well indeed, for it was excellently ended. The programme of this fortunate conof Beethoven, an "Andante de Concert" for violoneello of A. Molique, the "Lenore" symphony of Raff, the plane concerte in G minor of Mandelssohn, and three selections from Wagner's "Meistersinger," The Beethover overture is one of the least interesting written by that great master; were it not for dim re membrances of his "Consecration of the House" we should say it was the least inter esting The themes are, for Beethoven, trivial and but little thought or trouble appears to have been bestowed upon their working out. The orchestra seemed to feel that they were engaged in an unsatisfactory task, and played the overture in a perfunctory manner, which added no new beauties to it. When there are so many finer works of masters both old and new which are but rarely heard, the

reasons for choosing this particular one are

The Molique "Andante" was played by Mr.

lifficult to conceive.

Fritz Giese, accompanied, of course, by the orchestra. It is a sugary composition, and much too long; but it served to show that Mr. Glose has a rathergood tone, much taste in phrasing a steady bow arm, and very pure intenation except in passages of rapid execution. He is addicted to an abuse of the tremoto, that flend which haunts solo violoncellists; but since he does not add to it-as does one of our resident

addicted to an abuse of the tremolo, that flend which haunts solo violoncellists; but since he does not add to it—as does one of our resident players—a perpetual, greesy, slippery portamento, which produces a feeling of seasickness in the unfortunate listener, he may perhaps, be pardoned. The over-sweet "Andante" appeared to please the majority of the audience and carned a recalt for the soloist, who responded with a "Chaconne" of Bach, for violoncello alone. His playing of this little seran was very neat, and would have been very good had he not indulged in at libiture changes of tempo, which, had old Bach heard them, would have caused every hair on his respectable old bushy wig to curl in horror. The fact that Bach cannot be treated like Chopin is one which is not yet sufficiently borne in upon many soloists.

After the unsatisfactory overture and the weak production of Molique, the "Lenoro" symphony came as a welcome relief. This work must now be fairly well known to our musical public; it has been pelayed frequently, and described and explained almost as many times as it has been performed. In spite of a violent fattempt imade in the programme to give nositive meaning to the first and second movements. It is quite impossible to listen to them, with the programme's explanation in mind, and make the musical factors sum up to any such total as is there given. Either liaff nover meant that they should embedy the "joy and happiness of the lovers before William's departure for the war," or his powers of description failed him completoly. Considered merely as absolute music, they are two beautiful movements, and can be thoroughly enjoyed, if one will not try to force upon them an interpretation they will not bear. The really descriptive part of the symplomy begins in the third movement, and can be thoroughly enjoyed, if one will not try to force upon them man interpretation they will not bear. The really descriptive part of the symplemy begins in the third movement will not be a from the brass hanging back and non

played, and its descriptive points were ussized.

The Mendelssohn Piano Concerto was played by Miss Jessie Pinney, and exceedingly well. There is a delicious clearness about her touch, which is delicate and even. Her choice of the Mondelssohn work was a wise one; in a broader composition she would have been overweighted, but Mendelssohn called for nothing that she could not do, and do well. She has no great power of attack, but that was not needed; and she has considerable endurance, as the tiring last movement showed. She took this movement at a very rapid teams, but evidently none too fast for her powers. The long successions of irregular arpeggios, which make such demands upon the fourth finger of the right hand, were played throughout without the slightest signs of distress; and the scale passages in sixths for the two hands, which occurniout the middle of the movement, were delightful to hear, they were so pearly in tone and so exquisitaly finished. The three things which Miss Pinney needs most to cultivate are sentiment, a pure locate touch, and a greater power of attack. With these added to what she now has, she should take high rank among our pianists. A word should be said as to the manner in which the

touch, and a greater power of attack. With these, added to what she now has, she should take high rank among our pianists. A word should be said as to the manner in which the orchestra played the half's and the accompaniments in the concerte; it was a marked improvement upon their usual sledgehammery way of dealing with this class of work.

The concert concluded with three selections from the Meistersinger —the introduction to the third act the Prize song, and the overture. Although this Boems at first glance rather a curious order of progression for the selections, resails proved it to be a wise one. The introduction to the third act is calm and religious in effect, the Prize song is passionate, and the well-known overture made a massive and appropriate ending to the selections. All three numbers were well rendered; every man in the orchestra-seemed to be on his mettle and to be doing his best—which does not mean his loudest; and it is doubtful if a better performance of the overture was ever given in this city. Dr. Damrosch's conception differs in some respects from those to which we are most accustomed; but it is but justice to say that where those differences are to be noticed the verdict must be in his favor. Cortainly we never before heard the overture give so fully the effect of being one undivided whole, in spite of its frequent introduction of apparently conflicting themes; nor did it ever before seem to us to embody so completely the fundamental idea of the opers. It was quite worth while to accept the "King Stophen" and the Molique "Andante" to be so repaid at the end.

James Matiock Scovel on Roscoe Conkling From the Cambert Courter. I room at the St. James and breakfast a la

relette at Chamberlain's Fifteenth and I streets s the best restaurant in Washington, and here I for done credit to Saratoga's best cuisine. I saw a tull, ele gant looking man at the table with George tierham, editor of the National Republican. A second glance assured me that the owner of the Hyperion curl was more other than Roscow Conking. Doking us young and distingue, as ever. I sent my cord over stating that J. M. S. would be pleased to exchange greetings with the Hon. Mr. Conkling. Do rose with that clegant grace and he slwaps had the finest manners of any man in the Senate) and greeted me warmly, as I exclaimed with effusion, "Senator, give us your band for thirt days." He wore a dark mixed Scotch suit apparently the same in which he made that famous speech to 8,000 people in September. isser at the Wigwam in Indianapolis. And I say it up isse, at the viewam in indumapolis. And I say it im-bestiatingly, after having leared Herry Clay, Paniel Webster, and William L. Dayton, that it was the ableat speech I ever heard from mortal man, be it in pulpit, from the rostrom, or at the forum. The genial lawyer, for he can be the brightest, witnest, and most agreeable of comparisons said by very lost very ne can be the brightest, without, and most agreeable of companious said he was just "going before the Supreme Court to make a baid speech in a good cause." I suggested if it should be like his argument in the fleading case. "It would be an excellent speech in a bad cause," whereat he smiled and thoused my affour Coulding, who is a dainty eater, and a man of great temperature, as to the eitender this mean, a constant of great temperature, as o the edendi of biliondi, nivays atuys at John Chamber the days of the "Knights of the Round Table Chamber-lands where he and Chester A. Arthur, used to board in the days of the "Knights of the Round Table," before the whitnight of fortune placed that this American gen-ticular, President Arthur, in the White Home, where he has done so mach, as Burke says, "to make power gen-tle and obedience liberal." Senator Consider is averse to taking pointes, but he told my good friend, Gon-O'llietne of New York, a year could be discussed for the to talking politics, but he told my good friend, then O'llierts of New York, a year ago that when he made Samon's at his profession, the law be might feel like kicking up his beels and good mits politics again. And in my view, that wait to a good day for New York for I have never bent like kines in annalment of the alleged genius or greatness of "Wood pulp. Silier of New York, his successor in the Senate. And one subject is nexter my heart than holding edites in New Jersey to wit. The hope that ea senater Conkling may live to take his old place in the Senate. When the people of the Empire Sinte will say to Roscoe Conkling. State will say to Roscos Conking
Take thou the leading of the main
For there is no latice like thing
In all the leads of Spain

A Finwing Well by the Sea. ASBURY PARK. Feb. 8.—Urinb White of this piace got water at a depth of the feet, and non-inx an eight inch flowing well of the feet, and non-inx axis gallons a minute.

Dr. Jayne 8 Expectorant is an electron family medicine, safe and effectively in all cases of complex and cycles, as well as most throat and rung affections.—46

BUNDRAMS

-The ten German universities matricuated 12.708 students for the winter course -The compilers of the Australian census

eport that Australia could furnish 450,000 men from 20 to 40, capable of bearing arms -It is proposed to hold an international

exhibition of food, dress, habitations, and educational appliances this year in England.

—An International agricultural exhibition

is to be held at Amsterdam next August, and valuable prizes will be offered for every description of live stock. -Over 34,000 of the 4,440,822 pieces of mail natter that were sent to the Dead Letter Office last year contained checks, money, &c., to the amount of about

-Correspondents' Club is the name of an organization in Paris, composed of English and American newspaper men, who meet once a week at an in--Martin Sellers of Kendallville, Ind., com-

mitted suicide because he was subpounded to appear as a witness in a murder case. He would take no part in sending a man to the gallows. -Twenty deaf mutes in Norwich, Conn., are members of a Congregational church, and they have formed a Bible class under the charge of a teacher

familiar wish their method of conversation -Many New Yorkers will regret to know that the friends of Mr. Frederick Clay, the composer, have but the faintest possible hopes of his recovery. He cannot speak, and his only solace is a cigarette.

-"For offences against Prince Bismarck," the editor of the Berlin Volks Estima will mass the next nine months in prison. In point of tyranny there is little to choose between St. Petersburg and Berlin. -Berlin artists procure their models

through an agent who is known as "the handsome Adolph." Of late Borlin has become quite an artistic change to fix prices is held periodically. -One hundred and sixty-three foreign pa-

pers are on the probabiled list of the Austrian Post Office. Of these 47 are Italian: S are in Czech, and published in Chiengs: 1 in Cristian, published in Bornos Ayres; 2 in Russian, published in Geneva: 14 are Polish. —Sarah Bernhardt's "La Vie de Marie Pigeonnier" has the advantage of only covering half the number of pages of Colembier's "Sarah Barnum,"

but it has not had the same sale. This gutter war between the two actresses has excited the envy of the fish -One of the most successful farmers of Walton county, Georgia, is Arasmus C. Wright, 50 years of age, who has been blind from infancy. He can, it is

said, make as good a wagon or burge, or as neat a coffin, or do as good work in the cooperage line, as any other man in that neighborhood. -The grinding down of the people emplayed at some fashionable cooperative stores in London has been exciting much attention. Some of the employees have been kent thrice a week nearly to midnight with

out extra say. In the lossery department only 20 out of 101 get \$10 and upward weekly. -Ivan Llanes y Kents, Kents's nephew, son of Keats's only sister, Fanny, is earning some repute as a painter at Madrid. Very many years ago Fanny Keats made Spain her home. She married Schor Lianos, a Spanish gentleman of some distinction in politics, and author of "Don Estebar" and other works.

-The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says there is now living in Penn Yan's man who, for two years, has had a bullet embedded in his brain. Before receiving the shot he was dissolute, morese, and quarreisome, but has now become a penceable, sobor, and industrious citizen. The records show analogous cases, but few that are so well marked.

-The following are some recent estimates of the number of viable germs found by Prof. Koch in the waters around Berlin. The amount of water used in each case was one could centimeter. Water of the Rummels See, 32,900; the Wuhle, 52,000; the Spree 115,000; Strainu water works, unditored, 123,000; filtered, 129; good spring waters, 50 to 100; distilled water, 5. The number of germs found in an equal quantity of Berlin sewerage was 28,000,000.

-M. de Maupas, who was Prefect of Police in Parts when the coup d'etat was accomplished on the 2d of December, 1851, has just published his account of the affair. He says that Louis Napoleon had only \$20,000 In cash wherewith to effect his revolution, and that his credit was so had that no wine merchant would supply him with the five and twenty thousand bottles of champagne which were thought necessary for corrupting the troops. In this emergency "champagne" was specially manufactured gut of aerated water, brandy, and syrup.

-The dangerous practice of drugging food is even more provalent than is usually sup-poses. Sasteyite soid, for example, is very largely poses. Safetyire acid, for example, is very largely used in articles such as jellies, &c., which have a tendency to become mouldy. Its use was interdicted in France in 1881, but, according to the Notical Press, it is more largely used than ever. It is shown to be especially injurious to persons suffering from liver and kidner troubles, while in perfectly healthy people it " accumu lates to a dangerous extent in the organs of those who

use it constantly." -The connection between the droppings of sea birds in remote islands and spirindid ecclesiastical edifices in England is not obvious, yet the one has had considerable industrice on the other. Members of the firm of Gibbs & Co. who largely owe their great for tunes to gunno, have been munificent contributors to English coclesiastical objects. One of them gave Keble oliege its chapel, and another, ex-Governor of the Bank of England has now undertaken the restoration of part of St. Alban's Abbey, which now serves as cathe

-- It has been decided by the authorities at up, in a place where it can be conveniently read, Dr Leitner's key to showl writing as furnishing some cluto the fell meaning of the shawle shown in that chibi-tion. Dr. beitner was the discoverer, in 1872, of the secret of the language of the weavers of Cashmere, and he has described the numerals and names of colors used in the manifecture of shawls at some length. The sub-ject is of considerable interest in connection with the decay of what used to be one of the most flourishing in-dustries in northwestern India.

-The English Mechanic says: " Although the average speed of trains in the United States is 20 per cent, below the mean speed of trains in this country, all things considered the service controlled by the American segments compares favorable with any in the world. The American engineers at first copied English world. The American engineers at first copied Singlian builders and made locomotives with single drivers; but, as is their wont, they quickly made improvements, and we are not disposed to dispute with Mr. Edwards the distum that the American locomotive of to day it out of the most perfect pieces of inschantan wrought out

by the hand and mind of man !! -Au old woman named Robinson, well known as the Queen of Costermongers all over London was buried there the other day. She had been for years a vendor of cat's meat, and made a fortune in small sury. By direction of her will, her remains were borne usury. By direction of her will, her remains were borne by four men wearing white smocks, fullowed by twenty, four young women wearing videt dresses. Paisley shawls, hats with white feathers and white aprons. The corpse was shrouded in white satin, with a hand-some wreath round the head. Free drinks and pipes were served at public houses manned. There was an im-mense attendance, including numbers of ponyearts and donker barrows crossed at it.

donker barrows crowded with costermonyers. -The Corean Prince Min Zong Tin is unable, neverthing to the Paris correspondent of the Daily News, to show himself in all the splender of his Staterobel Accepte a low himself in all the splenner of his staterabel in the Parisian salons. Having lost his func clothes on his Journey, he is obliged to dress when he have yellow, a European soit, fitting him incomfortably. He thought the Mudeleine Church a theatre, and the play there dail. He is thankful to have been been in the furthest East and reared according to its philosophy and customs. Western civilization appears to him to entai heavier sacrifices than it is worth, and not to conduce t general happiness. He does not desire to se ahead like the Japanese, but to advance with slow and steady pace.

-The new Italian Penal Code altogether abolishes capital punishment. From 1805 to 1874, when the application of the death sentence in fact reased, the following number of capital sentences were pronounced:
In 1862, 81 persons were condemned to death, but none
were executed. In 1867, 7 persons were executed out of
75 condemned: 1868, 72 condemned and only 7 executed; 1869, no fewer than 111 sentences of death were passed, but only 4 persons were executed; 1874, 192 con-demned. I executed; 1871, 122 condemned, 2 executed; 1872, 14 condemned, 2 executed; 1873, 73 condemned, 3 executed, 1874, 87 condemned, 3 executed. During the following years the expital sentences were not 1

A believer in the chameleon's diet once undertook to train his horse to live on next to nothing, and then complained that when he had reduced the daily dictary to a single straw the awkward quadruped spoiled the experiment by dying. Dr. Verenayer, an English the experiment by dying. Dr. Verenayer, an English vegetarian entiminated Befort House Sydenham, has been afflicted by a kindred discipanitio int. This anti-ble theorest maintained the doctrine of living on a regionen representing a penny farithing a day, and had the honesty to try it on himself. He began toward the end of November, and after the first week published an existed against a grant of the wonderful intelliging cleanages. alted account of the wonderful intellectual clearness and sever of physical lightness and clasticity produced But his penny farthing jurnifies torned out an dission He is now at death a door, with three regular M. D.s at

tending him - Apropos of the recent gloomy weather in Lendon's correspondent communicates the following stanzas to the Pall Half Statete:

Old Engined is alread of name. She burs no forman's threats. For on her mighty empire. The sun it never sets.

He who relads the axion in its get ration was is:
The end if hever sels because the anni thever rack.